

DAILY EXPRESS.

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LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

The Memphis Appeal.

This old and able paper—it was born in 1840, and has always been conducted with marked ability—has had the good fortune within the last week or so to secure Colonel L. J. Dupre as one of its editors and proprietors—a piece of good fortune upon which it is to be most heartily congratulated. Colonel Dupre possesses all the qualities of head and heart that could render him a valuable acquisition to any Southern paper. He is both a gentleman and a scholar. His mind is rich in noble thoughts and glowing fancies, and his nature is as genial as the sunshine of spring in a land of roses. As a newspaper writer he has few equals at the South. His style is chaste, logical, epigrammatic, and he writes with a facility something akin to that which so many have envied, but few or none have equalled, in the late Henry J. Raymond, to whom the editorial labor of two or three men was comparatively an easy task. Colonel Dupre was lately the editor of the Memphis Sun. The Sun was an exceedingly sprightly paper under his management, but its contracted columns afforded too small a field for a mind so active and comprehensive as his. We are glad that he has sought and found a much larger field—field wherein there is ample room and scope enough for the display of his splendid abilities as a journalist, and especially as a writer.

Mr. Needham in a New Role.

Assessor Needham appears in a new role. It was supposed that his duties were so arduous that his whole time was occupied in the discharge thereof; but it seems from the precious little circular here appended that he finds time to attend to other important matters. The document speaks for itself. It is a *useless*, command to official subordinates—with an implied threat of dismissal in case of refusal—to pay over a certain per cent. of their earnings to sustain the Radical party. This is an audacious move, and the part played by Needham is by no means creditable:

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The following document, which has been sent to a Democratic friend in Kentucky, requires little comment. It is the bold and most audacious attempt which we have ever seen, to collect against their will, a contribution from the office-holders. A party which wishes to succeed, must mean to succeed—accordingly, it will be admitted by all, deserves to be overthrown. Read the beautiful and authentic epistle:

OFFICE OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

LOUISVILLE, KY., 1869.

"Six: At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at Louisville on the 24th of June, 1869, it was ordered that the Secretary of the Treasury of the Committee forthwith levy a contribution tax of one-half of one per cent. on the salary of all persons holding office under the National Government in this State, whose annual salaries exceed \$1,000. In making this assessment of the members I have respectfully requested that you forward to me immediately the per centage on your annual salary, in accordance with the above resolution, when a receipt therefor will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. The money thus collected is needed immediately for the payment of our agents, to aid speakers, and to advance the interests of the Republican party generally in the coming canvass. Very respectfully,

EDGAR NEEDHAM,

"See and Treas. R. S. C. Com.
Assessor Fifth Kentucky District."

SPEAKING of Gen. Canby's "assumption of authority" in requiring the test oath of the members elect of the Virginia Legislature, the Chicago Times says: "He assumes that there must be at least a quorum of members who can swallow the iron-clad oath or else the Legislature cannot meet and organize under the new constitution, while that very constitution from which the members elect derive all their authority to do any act as members does away with the oath." We are afraid the Times is too severe upon Canby. Canby hasn't sense enough to assume anything. He imports all his assumptions from Washington. The administration and the mean men who control it are determined that the Virginia Legislature shall elect two Radical United States Senators, and they supply Canby with the necessary assumptions. He simply carries them out, and he will carry out anything they assume. The will of his masters at Washington—an unscrupulous set of wretches themselves—is the only constitution and laws with which he has anything to do. He is instructed to regard nothing as law which conflicts with the interests of the Radical party.

An exchange relates the following incident in the recent career of Grant's new Secretary of the Navy: "While Admiral Robeson was, with pantaloons rolled up, wading about the sides of the steamer, the tide being out, he discovered the rudder rising out an inch or two above the water. He gazed at it a few minutes with an anxious and puzzled look, when the doubts suddenly left his bronzed and weather-beaten face, and calling the attention of ex-Admiral Borie to the circumstance, he exclaimed: 'D—n my starboard topgallant forecastle midship, if the steamer hasn't run aground upon the upright edge of a long thick plank!'"

The Czar, it appears, has issued an edict forbidding the attendance of the Russian bishops at the Ecumenical Council. The Czar thus proclaims that he is the head of the church in Russia, Catholic as well as Greek, and that the Holy Father at Rome and his bishops in Russia must, so far, obey the Czar.

The Railroad Matter.

The Council to-night will take up the railroad question. We trust it may be considered with that gravity due to a question of such great importance, and that all conflicting opinions may be reconciled and a route agreed on which will do the least damage to property owners and, at the same time, be acceptable to the railroad interests.

Mr. Long's substitute for the original report of the committee is the special order to-night.

The administration, with its accustomed bad taste, prefers Stokes to Senter for Governor of Tennessee, and gives him all its influence and patronage to aid him in the race; but it would seem that Tennessee has not respect for the wishes of the administration, and that the supporters of Senter are neither to be bought up nor scared out of the way. Stokes must secure a vastly additional amount of assistance from abroad before he can hope to carry the State. The basest of the negroes, scalawags and carpet-baggers will vote for him, but nobody else will. Senter's friends claim that he will be elected by at least forty thousand majority, and there is little doubt that such will be the result.

The various Roman Catholic commissions which are engaged in preparing the subjects of discussion for the Ecumenical Council are said to have preserved secrecy rigidly. Notwithstanding the rumors of correspondents who, without any authority, undertake to announce new dogmas which are to be promulgated, and the doctrines which are to be developed by the Council, the conviction is expressed by an intelligent English journal that there is probably not an ecclesiastical dignity, in or out of Rome, even of those belonging to that church, who knows anything about their labors.

Fine Furniture, cheap,
at J. A. DICKINSON'S, 165 Main st.

got one hundred and twenty-four million acres. Nearly ten million acres have been granted to aid the seven States in the establishment of agricultural colleges, the scrip of which can be bought in Wall street, one cent offering for sale as much as forty and half million acres. The Mexican boundary warrants cover over thirteen million acres. In all, the land-grabbers, and their coadjutors in Congress and the departments, have got possession of over three hundred million of acres! The whole of these gigantic swindles have been perpetrated since the party of moral ideas have been in power, and mainly order to night.

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CITY ITEMS.
For One Dollar.
The celebrated Dollar Store on Fourth street continues to be one of the great attractions of the city, and is daily visited by hundreds who go there in search of remarkable bargains, which they never fail to find. The stock of beautiful goods is constantly replenished, and thousands of elegant and useful articles are to be had at all times.

FINE FURNITURE, CHEAP PRINTING.

BILL HEADS
8¢ Per Dozen.
BUSINESS CARDS

BILLS LADING, DRAY TICKETS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF JOB PRINTING, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, DONE PROMPTLY AND IN STYLES EQUAL TO ANY IN THE COUNTRY.

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 2,000 ENGRAVINGS.

Established 1819.

THE CURE IS PERMANENT.

Dictionary

of History, Biography, Geography, Science, Art and Language,

Brought Down to the Present Time.

AND—

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

REMOVAL.

DR. W. H. SHADON Dentist, has removed to 29 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth, north side, Louisville, Ky.

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce B. FIGG as a candidate for re-election for Police Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce JOHN T. DODGE as a candidate for Police Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce DR. S. HANSBROUGH as a candidate for Police Commissioner.

JOHN DOYLE is a candidate for Police Commissioner, at the next election, appointed to the office.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce HENRY T. BUNCH as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature from the Fifth district, composed of the Seventh Ward.

M. WOODS FLEMING is a candidate to represent the First Ward, at the General Assembly.

JAMES HARRIS is a candidate for the Legislature in the Second district, composed of the Second and Third wards of the city of Louisville.

J. HOP PRICE is a candidate for the Legislature in the Tenth Ward, at the General Assembly.

DR. J. PARSONS is a candidate for the Legislature from the Seventh district of Louisville, composed of the Tenth ward, at the General Assembly.

L. H. YATT is a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county, at the coming August election.

JOHN DEAD is called on to represent the Eleventh district, composed of the Eighth and Ninth wards. He will be supported by the DEMOCRATS.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN DONWENX as a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county, subject to the action of a convention.

Notice.

THE ordinance authorizing the city to

sell for 7,000 shares, \$50 each, of the capital stock of the Shelby Railroad Company, will be submitted to the voters of the city, for their adoption or rejection, on Monday, August 23, 1869.

J. H. BUNCE, Mayor, Mayor's Office, July 20, 1869.

Notice.

THE voters of the city of Louisville are

hereby notified that, on the first Monday in August next, their votes will be taken for the adoption or rejection of the ordinance No. 71, to be strictly enforced; and all persons who violate the same, at any time, in violation of said ordinance, after that date, will be taken up and placed in a pound, prepared for that purpose.

J. H. BUNCE, Mayor, Mayor's Office, July 3, 1869.

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DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

The Church Bill Defeated in the Lords.

The Woman Suffrage Question in England.

Another Carlist Insurrection in Spain.

ENGLAND.

The CHURCH BILL AGAIN IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Lords it night the Irish church bill, as returned from the House of Commons, was taken up.

Earl Granville complimented the House of Lords at the ability developed in the late debate, and the moderation shown by the opposition towards its close. The Government thought some of their amendments were good, some bad, and others quite inadmissible. He did not consider that the House of Commons had dealt superciliously or contemptuously with them, and out of sixty amendments only thirteen had been absolutely rejected.

He analyzed the amendments having the effect to re-endorse what the bill intended to disown, and said concurred in down, notwithstanding the ability with which it had been supported, the government was obliged to consider a breach of faith with their constituents, while the overwhelming majority of the House of Commons and public opinion were opposed to it. In respect to the disposal of the surplus fund, the more he saw and heard the more he was convinced that it was disadvantageous to keep the question open, and he contended that the proposal to keep three million dangling before the people was to excite and stimulate agitation. He urged the House not to adhere to this amendment, and proposed the resubmission of the words struck out of the preamble of the original bill.

Lord Cairns complained in strong terms that the government had not adhered to Earl Granville's pledges that the Lords' amendments would be respectfully considered, for the faith of this promise many who objected to the bill on its own merits were induced to vote for the second reading. Mr. Gladstone had used language unworthy of himself and of his position. He contended that of the amendments which had been rejected all except two had been disposed of without the slightest consideration. Modifications made in other amendments were utterly illusory and unsatisfactory. He hoped the House would insist on the reservation of the surplus for future disposition, and the amendments with respect to estates and to compensation of life interest. The remaining amendments being of minor importance they might give up, in order not to provoke needlessly a collision between the two Houses.

The Earl of Kimberley said the government could not give way.

Earl Grey thought the words of the original preamble were offensive to the religious majority of Ireland, and urged the government to concur in the amendment to the bill.

Lords Halifax and Shaftesbury supported the government.

Earl Russell favors disestablishment and disendowment, subject to existing rights. He thought the words in the preamble unnecessary and impolitic. If the real object of the bill was to be declared, it should state that the decision of the last election was against all church establishments, those of England and Scotland, as well as that of Ireland, and the existence of the Irish church ought to be made a direct issue. He believed the preamble was capable of any interpretation. He thought the grant of glebes to all denominations was the wisest plan for establishing religious equality. He declared that he would feel obliged to vote against the Government on the question of the preamble. Should the bill fail to pass, the Government would only have itself to blame. He thought they ought to reciprocate the conciliatory disposition manifested by Lord Cairns.

The Duke of Argyle denied that the Government desired to provoke a collision between the two Houses of Parliament. He denounced government endowment and defended the provisions of the bill as not only just but generous.

The Marquis of Salisbury, reproached the Government party for its change of opinions with respect to disestablishment and disendowment. Before taking office it had been agreed that the demands of the Government were not to be resisted, the verdict of the country, but the will of a single individual. They were to be met with the most conciliatory and compromising. To give way now would be to sacrifice the independence of the peers as well as the church.

Earl Granville protested against the language applied to the government, and appealed to the peers to support the government in this grave and important crisis.

The House then divided on the motion of Earl Granville to restore the preamble, with the following result: For the motion, 93; against it, 173; majority against the Government, 78.

Earl Granville moved to adjourn in order that he might consult his colleagues, and at a late hour the House adjourned.

IRISH GRIEVANCES.

In the Commons, last evening, Wm. Johnson, member for Belfast, complained of the conduct of the police on the recent anniversary. He said there had been a rigid enforcement of the party procession set in Ulster, while it had been systematically violated in the south of Ireland.

Right Hon. C. Fortescue, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, praised the forbearance and honor exhibited on that occasion through the precautions taken by the Government. He added, however, that the observance of the 12th of July would soon discontinue throughout the land.

John Vance, member for Armagh, urged the repeal of the party processions act.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church continue to be held in various parts of the country.

BISHOP COLENO.

In the case of Bishop Coleno, of Natal, the Privy Council has decided he has a full right to the bishopric at Pieter Maritzburg, and is altogether free from the interference of the Capetown authorities.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY FOR IRELAND.

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LONG BRANCH.

Grant's Movements Yesterday.

Long Branch, July 21.—President Grant's movements to-day have been quite reserved. This morning he remained at the Stetson Hotel, with his friends and reading the morning papers.

This evening he drove out to Shrewsbury on a visit to a friend, stopping at the central celebration of Christ Church. He returned to his hotel about 5 p. m.

Gen. Williams, U. S. A., dined with the President.

Ex-Senator Biddle and Gen. Creswell left this morning for Washington.

To-morrow the President and family will make a short visit to New York and return in the evening.

VIRGINIA.

The Official Returns—Resignation.

RICHMOND, July 21.—Official returns show that the vote for Walker was 26,000 short of the white registration, and that for Wells 18,000 short of the colored registration. The colored clauses in the Constitution were deleted in 1860. There appears to have been entirely a new deal in politics, as only six members elected to the Legislature have ever been before.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY APPROVED.

The Star compliments Grant's steady refusal to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. This course, the Star says, prevents the Spanish from attacking the United States.

On the other hand, however, the American neutrality is to be grieved by filibustering exactions from American ports.

THE LION OF THE HOUR.

LONDON, July 21.—A short time after the

division against the government in the House of Lords had been declared Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons. His speech was short, but memorable on account of cutaneous. This after clear came from the Liberal side of the House, and the business was suspended. It was some time before the excitement subsided and business was resumed. The House is occupied with the subject of the vote in the House of Lords.

OPINIONS OF THE TIMES.

The Times is satisfied that the bill may be carried, but sees that the principal agenda on both sides will divert themselves of the passions and prejudices by which they are inflamed. The imminent peril is that the heat of party will be carried into the party and a hasty resolution taken to defer the progress of the bill until another session, to the destruction of the country and the immaterial welfare of the church.

The Times say the Lords have rushed upon the certain, consequence of defying the National will. The division of last week has revealed the spirit in which the bill has been opposed from the first. A new bill will be presented, more stringent in form, and it must be accepted. If anything was needed to restrain the ardor of the House, the country to restrain the debate of yesterday has furnished it. The country has reached a great crisis. The nature of the course which the ministers should adopt, admits of no doubt.

The News considers the country in the hands of the church, and the church, giving way to their recklessness, has reached collision with the Government, the Commons, and the country. The duties and responsibilities of the situation should be weighed by the Ministry with the calmness and confidence of men of an unusual and tried virtue. The bill, as presented at the autumn session, was debated with great speed. The Lords will not become a threat of the creation of new peers to lead them to a more stringent measure. They will not be allowed to oppose themselves to the cause of the nation.

Mr. P. F. Thompson, of Springfield, Rev. W. Benedict, of Robin's Nest, Rev. J. Benson, of Erie, Penn., and Rev. A. W. Snyder, of Chicago, Ill., B. O. Ollis acts as counsel for the pro-advocates. The case is before Mr. Fuller, assisted by Messrs. M. B. Rech and G. W. Thompson, Mr. Chace, Rev. Dr. Chase presides. Bishop Whitehouse occupies a chair in the aisle of the cathedral where he can command a view of the whole court. He takes no part in its proceedings.

Advocates, Judge Ollis said the court was adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Thompson presented exceptions to the commission in supporting the presenters to pre-charge. These exceptions were argued and overruled.

Mr. Fuller then presented exceptions to the citation and presentment. These were also argued and overruled.

Mr. Fuller then made a motion based on the exceptions to quash the presentment, his First.—That they lacked precision as to time, place and circumstances.

Second.—That in view of the canon they change no offense or misconduct for which the charge is liable.

Third.—That if it is a presentment it is found upon an imputation rising from public rumor, and that the charges, under section 1 of article 37, general canon, which do not provide for open presentation based upon public rumor, but upon complaint of three presbyters.

These objections were argued at considerable length and held for adjournment.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE CHURCH.

JULY 21.—The trial by an ecclesiastical court of Rev. Chas. Cheney, rector of Christ Ep. Episcopal church, for alleged unorthodox usages in the baptismal rites for colored, was commenced at 10 this morning.

The case has reached a high degree of attention, the cause of the church, and the country involved in the issue it is regarded with even more interest than the famous Tyng trial. The specific charge against Mr. Cheney is that in the baptismal rite he omits the word "re-generated."

At the hour named for the commencement of the trial, the cathedral was nearly filled, mostly by ladies, who seemed to take a lively interest in the issue. The Board of Assessors, who were in the cathedral, were present, and the case was before the court.

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INDIVIDUALS OF THE COMMONS.

JULY 21.—In the House of Commons, it is quite a long session. The changes are:

First—Violation of article 8 of the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which provides, in substance, that a Book of Common Prayer, administration of the sacraments and other ceremonies, when established by the General Convention, shall be allowed in those dioceses which have adopted said constitution; no alteration shall be allowed in the book of common prayer or other offices of the Church, unless the same shall be proposed in one of the General Conventions, and approved by a two-thirds vote of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in those dioceses which have adopted said constitution; no alteration shall be allowed in the book of common prayer or other offices of the Church, unless the same shall be proposed in one of the General Conventions, and approved by a two-thirds vote of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in those dioceses which have adopted said constitution; no alteration shall be allowed in the book of common prayer or other offices of the Church, unless the same shall be proposed in one of the General Conventions, and approved by a two-thirds vote of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in those dioceses which have adopted said constitution; 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DAILY EXPRESS.

ADVERTISING RATES

THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS.

—OR—

THE PACIFIC.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF THE AIR SHIP AVIATOR.

A Destructive Fire in Nevada.

Loss Estimated at Over \$100,000.

Square, first insertion
Next five insertions, each
Two months, 10⁰⁰
One month, 10⁰⁰
Two months, 20⁰⁰
Three months, 25⁰⁰

Lineal solid square, or their equivalent in space,
per cent, additional for each insertion on first and third pages 10⁰⁰ per cent, additional inserted everyday day by per cent, additional inserted at intervals, 20⁰⁰ per cent additional, to occupy fixed places, 50⁰⁰ per cent, additional, Double column advertisements, 25 per cent, additional. All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. All permanent advertisements, 10 per square for each insertion. "For Rent," "For Sale," "etc., 25 cents for each insertion of five lines. "Town Topics," 20 cents per line; Locals, in addition to the above, and 10⁰⁰ cents per line for each insertion. Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents per line. All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid in advance.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EUROPE.

The Cabinet and the Irish Church Bill.

Exciting Scenes in the Cabinet Council.

Gladstone and Friends Insist on the Withdrawal of the Bill.

Moderate Proceedings Insisted on by Others.

"Shall the People or the Lords Rule?"

LONDON, July 21. The N. Y. Herald's special says that the Cabinet council this afternoon was unusually protracted. It did not break up until a late hour. No definite result was arrived at. The final decision and future course of the ministry was reserved until to-morrow, when another meeting is to be held.

The latest rumors assert that the government will make one last effort for compromise before it resorts to extreme measures by a withdrawal of the bill.

Lord Clarendon and others, it is said, made strong appeals for moderation, urging the extreme danger of giving reins to the revolutionary sentiment of the masses. At the present moment, notwithstanding the situation of the ministry, a conflict between the peers and the people is inevitable. The crisis is delayed only from a knowledge of the momentous character of the undertaking. It is rumored that a disruption of the cabinet may ensue.

LONDON, July 21.

The die is cast, and the struggle begins. The Lords and the country have finally come to an issue in consequence of the abrupt termination of the debate last night.

Intense excitement prevailed in political circles during the day. The cabinet has been in session all afternoon, and a report is afloat that great dissension exists in the council.

Gladstone, Bright, Lowe and all the strongest members insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Irish Church bill, on the ground of obstinate resistance of the peers to principles which renders a direct conflict between the two Houses of Parliament inevitable.

Some members of the Cabinet, Lord Clarendon among the number, advocated more moderate proceedings, such as letting the bill take its course and only abandoning it at the last moment.

New York, July 22. A Buenos Ayres letter of June 14, states that Lopez was about to torture his prisoners in retaliation for the refusal of the Count D'Eu to prevent the Paraguayan battalion in the allied army from carrying the Paraguayan flag, when Minister McMahon interfered and declared them all under the protection of the United States.

Commander F. M. Ramsey, of the United States navy, was married recently at Buenos Ayres, to Miss Annie McMahon, a sister of the Minister.

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